1	Timothy J. Conway, WSBA 52204	HONORABLE WHITMAN L. HOLT
2	Direct Dial: 503.802.2027 Facsimile: 503.274.8779	Hearing Date: December 21, 2021
3	E-Mail: <u>tim.conway@tonkon.com</u> TONKON TORP LLP	Hearing Time: 11:00 a.m. Location: Telephonic
4	888 SW Fifth Avenue, Suite 1600 Portland, OR 97204-2099	Telephone Number: 877-402-9757 Telephonic Access Code: 7036041
5	Attorneys for Karen L. Easterday,	
6	individually and as personal	
7	representative of the Estate of Gale A. Easterday	
8	·	
9	UNITED STATES BAN	KRUPTCY COURT
10	EASTERN DISTRICT	OF WASHINGTON
11	In re	Chapter 11
12	EASTERDAY RANCHES, INC., et al.	Lead Case No. 21-00141-WLH
13	Debtors <sup>1</sup> .	Jointly Administered
14		
15	EASTERDAY RANCHES, INC. and EASTERDAY FARMS,	Adv. Pro No. 21-80050 (WLH)
16		NOTICE AND MOTION TO
17	Plaintiffs,	DISQUALIFY PACHULSKI STANG ZIEHL & JONES LLP
18	V.	AND BUSH KORNFELD LLP AS COUNSEL FOR DEBTORS
19	ESTATE OF GALE A. EASTERDAY (DECEASED), KAREN L. EASTERDAY,	
20	(DECEASED), KAREN L. EASTERDAY, CODY A. EASTERDAY, and DEBBY EASTERDAY,	
21	Defendants.	
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26	This case is jointly administered with <i>In re Easter</i>	day Farms, Case No. 21-00176-WLH11
	TICE AND MORION TO DISCUSS TO THE	

1	ESTATE OF GALE A. EASTERDAY
2	(DECEASED), KAREN L. EASTERDAY, CODY A. EASTERDAY, and DEBBY
3	EASTERDAY,
4	Counterclaim Plaintiffs,
5	V.
6	EASTERDAY RANCHES, INC., EASTERDAY FARMS,
7	Counterclaim Defendants.
8	INTRODUCTION
9	Karen Easterday, individually and as the representative of the estate of
10	Gale A. Easterday, moves, pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 101(14), 105(a), and 327(a)
11	and (c) for Pachulski Stang Ziehl & Jones LLP ("PSZJ") and Bush Kornfeld LLP
12	("BK") to be disqualified as counsel for Easterday Ranches, Inc. and Easterday
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14	Farms (together, "Debtors") in the above-captioned adversary proceeding (the
15	"Adversary Proceeding"). Mrs. Easterday previously raised this issue in court, but
16	since PSZJ and BK have continued representing both Debtors in this Adversary
17	Proceeding [adv. pro. doc. nos. 26 and 27], a formal motion is required.

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## **BACKGROUND**

## Pachulski Stang Ziehl & Jones and Bush Kornfeld's Employment

Easterday Ranches, Inc. filed for bankruptcy protection on February 1, 2021 ("Ranches"). Easterday Farms filed for bankruptcy protection on February 8, 2021 ("Farms"). Ranches and Farms' bankruptcy cases are being jointly administered, but are separate estates and have not been substantively consolidated. The two Debtors do not have a unity of creditors nor a unity of assets.

PSZJ and BK were employed as counsel for Debtors in the main bankruptcy case and, in turn, in this Adversary Proceeding, pursuant to court orders (the

1	"Employment Orders"). [Main Case Doc. Nos. 386 and 385.] Prior to entry of the
2	Employment Orders, the Office of the United States Trustee ("UST") objected to
3	PSZJ and BK's employment applications because of concerns related to conflicts
4	between the two estates (the "Objections"). [Main Case Doc. Nos. 313 and 312.]
5	In replying to the UST's Objections, PSZJ and BK stated: "If an actual
6	conflict of interest between the Debtors arises, the estates already have entities
7	capable of addressing the issue: the two creditors' committees." [Main Case Doc.
8	No. 338, p. 4, line 3.] The Ranches and Farms committees responded to the
9	Objections as well. The Ranches Committee stated: "And, to the extent that
10	Ranches fails to pursue any cause of action for the benefit of its estate, the Ranches
11	Committee believes that it is positioned to prosecute or defend such action(s),
12	including any claim(s) against Farms. * * * In this manner, issues of conflict of
13	interest may be addressed." [Main Case Doc. No. 339, p. 3, lines 10-16.] The
14	Farms Committee stated: "[T]he Farms Committee understands the U.S. Trustee's
15	concerns and takes them very seriously." [Main Case Doc. No. 340, p. 2,
16	lines 9-10.] If "debtors eventually become adverse to each other, the conflicted
17	professionals would need to withdraw from those disputes." <i>Id.</i> at p. 3,
18	lines 12-13.
19	On March 15, 2021, the court held a hearing to consider the PSZJ and BK
20	employment applications and the Objections thereto. During that hearing, counsel
21	for PSZJ stated that allocation between Debtors' estates as to property proceeds
22	"will absolutely have to happen in this case." [Main Case Doc. No. 372.] The
23	court ultimately overruled the Objections but stated that if there is a direct, live
24	adversity or if intercompany claims need to be actively pursued, the Farms
25	Committee and Ranch Committee can be deputized to do this (instead of retaining
26	conflicts counsel). <i>Id</i> . The court further stated its expectation that if there is a

dispute or claim that the Farms Committee and Ranches Committee is pursuing against the other, PSZJ and BK will not represent either of the Debtors but, instead, act as the "honest broker" and help negotiate as between the committees. *Id*.

As the Complaint and Answer and Counterclaims in the Adversary Proceeding make clear, a direct, live adversity has arisen. There is an actual conflict between Farms and Ranches because the court must determine which of them (along with the Easterday family) owned the Sale Properties and how much value each of the estates (along with the Easterday family) will receive from the proceeds of the Sale. Yet PSZJ and BK continue to represent both Debtors in the Adversary Proceeding. [Adv. Pro. Doc. Nos. 26 and 27.] PSZJ and BK should be disqualified from doing so.

## The Pending Adversary Proceeding

As the court is well aware, significant real property, along with improvements thereon and water rights appurtenant thereto (the "Sale Properties"), were sold on or about July 30, 2021 to Farmland Reserve (the "Sale"). To maximize the value of the Sale Properties, the Easterday family agreed that property personally owned by them could be sold along with Debtors' property, with the understanding that the net sale proceeds would later be allocated among each of Ranches, Farms, and the Easterday family. This understanding was memorialized in a Cooperation Agreement prior to the Sale, which was approved by the court. [Main Case Doc. No. 640.] The Cooperation Agreement expressly recognized that the Easterday family personally owned portions of Cox Farm and River Farm, and all of Goose Gap Farm. Pursuant to the Cooperation Agreement, each of the Debtors and the Easterday Family were to stipulate to the allocation of the net proceeds from the Sale or, to the extent there was a dispute about the allocation of the net proceeds from the Sale, negotiate in good faith and attempt to

reach agreement on a timely basis on a protocol for resolving such disputes. *Id.* at sections 3 and 4.

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Notwithstanding the terms of the Cooperation Agreement, the parties have not stipulated to allocation of the net proceeds and not yet negotiated in good faith to reach agreement on a protocol for resolving disputes concerning the allocation of proceeds from the Sale. Instead, Debtors filed an adversary complaint against Mrs. Easterday (and other family members) seeking a determination that Debtors owned all of the Sale Properties and are entitled to all of the net sale proceeds (the "Complaint"). [Adv. Pro. Doc. No. 1.] As set out in Mrs. Easterday's answer and counterclaims to the Complaint ("Answer and Counterclaims"), Mrs. Easterday disputes this and seeks a determination by the court as to who among each of Ranches, Farms, and the Easterday family owned the Sale Properties, and a determination of how much of the Sale proceeds are attributed to the real property, to the water rights appurtenant thereto, and to the irrigation improvements thereon. [Adv. Pro. Doc. No. 14.] The Adversary Proceeding directly places in dispute the competing claims and interests to the real property, water rights, and property improvements—and the values of each—as between Farms and Ranches, as well as the Easterday individuals. PSZJ and BK have a direct conflict of interest in advocating for the interests of Ranches and Farms against one another.

## ARGUMENT

There is a live and direct dispute among Ranches, Farms, and the Easterday family as to who owned the Sale Properties and who should receive the net proceeds of the Sale. Notwithstanding this dispute—and notwithstanding the fact that the court, Debtors, and Committees acknowledged at the March 15, 2021 hearing that if such a dispute were to arise, PSZJ and BK could not act as counsel

1	for both Debtors—PSZJ and BK continue to represent both Ranches and Farms in
2	the Adversary Proceeding. They may not.
3	In order to be employed by a debtor-in-possession, a professional must "not
4	hold or represent an interest adverse to the estate" and must be "disinterested."
5	11 U.S.C. § 327(a).
6	To "hold an interest adverse to the estate" means (1) to
7	possess or assert any economic interest that would tend to lessen the value of the bankruptcy estate or that would
8	create either an actual or potential dispute in which the
9	estate is a rival claimant; or (2) to possess a predisposition under circumstances that render such a
10	bias against the estate.
11	In re Tevis, 347 B.R. 679, 688 (9th Cir. BAP 2006); see also In re Farrington,
12	No. 07–32420–elp7, 2007 WL 4365753, at *3 (Bankr. D. Or.); <i>In re Roberts</i> , 46
13	B.R. 815, 827 (Bankr. Utah 1985) aff'd in part and rev'd in part on other grounds
14	75 B.R. 403 (D. Utah 1987).
15	To "represent an interest adverse to the estate" means "to serve as an
16	attorney for an entity holding such an adverse interest." <i>In re Tevis</i> , 347 B.R.
17	at 688.
18	A person is "disinterested" if, in part, the person "does not have an interest
19	materially adverse to the interest of the estate or any class of creditors or equity
20	security holders, by reason of any direct or indirect relationship to, connection
21	with, or interest in, the debtor, or for any other reason. 11 U.S.C. § 101(14)(C).
22	The "adverse interest" and "disinterestedness" tests overlap, and include "a
23	prohibition on representing conflicting interests." <i>In re Tevis</i> , 347 B.R. at 687.
24	These tests serve the important policy of ensuring that all professionals appointed
25	under section 327 tender undivided loyalty and provide untainted advice and
26	assistance in furtherance of their fiduciary responsibilities. <i>Id</i> .

1	Moreover, pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 327(c), although professionals "are not
2	disqualified 'solely' because of employment by or representation of a creditor, the
3	bankruptcy court 'shall' disapprove their employment upon objection if there
4	is an 'actual conflict of interest.'" In re Hammer, Nos. WW-06-1373-MoDJ,
5	04–22244–SJS, 2007 WL 7540944, at *5 (9th Cir. BAP Oct. 11, 2007) (emphasis
6	added).
7	"In differentiating subsections (a) and (c) of Section 327, the courts
8	sometimes distinguish so-called 'potential' conflicts from the 'actual conflicts'
9	mentioned in the statute[.]" Id. As the Hammer court explained:
10	Section 327(a), as well as § 327(c), imposes a per se
11	disqualification as trustee's counsel of any attorney who
12	has an actual conflict of interest [whereas] the [bankruptcy] court may within its discretion—pursuant to
13	§ 327(a) and consistent with § 327(c)—disqualify an attorney who has a <i>potential</i> conflict of interest * * *.
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15	Id. quoting Dye v. Brown (In re AFI Holding, Inc.), 355 B.R. 139, 154 (9th Cir.
16	BAP 2006) (quoting <i>In re Marvel Entm't Group</i> , 140 F.3d 463, 476 (3d Cir. 1998)
17	(italics and brackets in original).
18	Here, there is an actual conflict of interest with no work-around for PSZJ
19	and BK. This is because the Bankruptcy Code does not permit a debtor-in-
20	possession to negate a conflict by signing a waiver "because the ultimate party at
21	interest is the creditors of the bankruptcy estate." <i>In re Perry</i> , 194 B.R 875, 880
22	(E.D. Cal. 1996). Moreover, PSZJ and BK's dual representation in the Adversary
23	Proceeding is a conflict that may not be waived under the Washington Rules of
24	Professional Conduct ("WRPC"). WRPC 1.7(b) only permits an attorney to
25	represent a client despite a current conflict of interest where that attorney is not
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NOTICE AND MOTION TO DISQUALIFY PACHULSKI STANG ZIEHL & JONES LLP AND BUSH KORNFELD LLP AS COUNSEL FOR DEBTORS - 8

asserting a claim against another client in the same litigation. This, however, is squarely what PSZJ and BK must do in the Adversary Proceeding. The Sale Proceeds represent a limited set of funds with competing demands

as to ownership and valuation by Ranches and by Farms. Each Debtor entity must advocate to recover as much as it can from the Sale proceeds, which proceeds are not enough to pay all creditors in both estates in full. The interests of each estate are not parallel, but are in direct conflict. In re BH & P Inc., 949 F.2d 1300, 1314 (3d Cir. 1991) (considering whether estates' interests are parallel or conflicting as one factor when determining whether same counsel may represent multiple debtors and stating that even where a per se rule does not apply against multi-debtor representation, an actual conflict in interest will disqualify the attorney). Where counsel's professional judgment and advocacy would be clouded by divided loyalty, as it is here, such counsel must be disqualified. In re WM Distribution, Inc., 571 B.R. 866, 874 (Bankr. D. NM 2017) ("A court should approve a debtor's choice of counsel, 'only when that professional's judgment and advocacy would be unclouded by divided loyalty.") (quoting In re Interwest Business Equipment, Inc., 23 F.3d 311, 316 (10th Cir. 1994)); see also Rome v. Braunstein, 19 F.3d 54, 58 (1st Cir. 1994) (§ 327's requirements "serve the important policy of ensuring that all professionals appointed pursuant to section 327(a) tender undivided loyalty and provide untainted advice and assistance in furtherance of their fiduciary responsibilities.").

Anticipating that a potential conflict could become an actual conflict – like now exists in the Adversary Proceeding—the court stated at the March 15th hearing that in such a circumstance, PSZJ and BK would not act as counsel for either Debtor. But that has not occurred here notwithstanding the fact that counsel for Mrs. Easterday has raised this conflict concern multiple times.

As the court in In re Raymond Professional Group, Inc. cautioned,

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[a]n attorney who is allowed to represent multiple debtors in \* \* \* Chapter 11 cases must be especially careful not to violate these ongoing employment requirements by preferring one debtor over another. `Each debtor-in-possession owes a fiduciary duty to its creditors. \* \* \* Thus, when an attorney representing multiple debtors-in-possession works to benefit one debtor's estate or creditors at the expense of another debtor's estate or creditors, the attorney risks breaching its fiduciary duties to the forsaken debtor-in-possession. In such a situation, the attorney would represent an interest—that of the preferred debtor-in-possession—adverse to the forsaken debtor-in-possession and its creditors, a disqualifying conflict.

421 B.R. 891, 903 (Bankr. N.D. Ill. 2009).

That is precisely what is occurring in this case. PSZJ and BK cannot satisfy their fiduciary obligations to **both** Debtors while simultaneously responding to discovery and preparing for trial on questions of which **particular** Debtor owned certain property and how much that property is worth such that **that particular Debtor's estate** would benefit from any recovery at the expense of the other Debtor's estate.

Rather, the concurrent representation of Ranches and Farms in the Adversary Proceeding by PSZJ and BK means that the Debtors' estates are competing with one another for the same funds and using the same lawyers to do so. This runs afoul of the requirements of section 327 and means that PSZJ and BK are not disinterested and represent interests adverse to each estate. To continue such representation is a direct breach of ethics under the Washington Rules of Professional Conduct. *MidTown Limited Partnership v. Bangasser*, 13 Wash.App.2d 1046 (2020) ("RPC 1.7 prohibits a lawyer from representing a client

if a concurrent conflict of interest exists. 'A concurrent conflict of interest exists if: (1) the representation of one client will be directly adverse to another client; or (2) there is a significant risk that the representation of one or more clients will be materially limited by the lawyer's responsibilities to another client \* \* \*.'") (internal citations omitted); *In re Marriage of Wixom and Wixom*, 182 Wash.App. 881 (2014) (disqualifying attorney and stating that lawyer represented conflicting interests when, on behalf of one client, it was the lawyer's duty to contend that which the lawyer's duty to another client required him to oppose).

The issue of who can be appointed as new counsel on behalf of Ranches and Farms also needs to be revisited. It is not as simple as appointing the creditors committees as counsel for the respective Debtors. The Adversary Proceeding is not a dispute over intercompany accounts, as was discussed at the employment hearing. Rather, the result of the Adversary Proceeding may be that the Farms' estate is solvent and has significant equity for the partners. The counsel representing the Farms' estate has a fiduciary duty to represent all creditors, including equity, and must advocate for that position. *In re Asarco*, L.L.C., 650 F.3d 593, 601 (5th Cir. 2011) (recognizing debtor-in-possession has fiduciary duties to debtor, creditors, and equity holders); *In re Nucletron Manufacturing Corp.*, No. 93-34486S, 1994 WL 16191611, at \*3 (Bankr. E.D. Va. March 17, 1994) ("The debtor-in-possession owes not only a fiduciary duty to the creditors but to the equity holders as well.") citing *Commodity Futures Trading Commission v. Weintraub*, 471 U.S. 343 (1985).

As currently constituted, the Farms' committee counsel only represents the interests of the Farms' general unsecured creditors. It does not represent the interests of the entire bankruptcy estate, which a debtor's counsel would be charged with representing. Thus, either conflicts counsel needs to be appointed for

the purposes of the Adversary Proceeding or this Court needs to expressly expand the committees counsels' duties in the Adversary Proceeding to include representation of the entire estate, not just the interests of the unsecured creditors. Otherwise, the committees' representation would stop at payment of its present constituents' claims and leave the remainder of Debtors' estates without proper representation.<sup>2</sup> **CONCLUSION** Legal ethics, as well as the employment requirements imposed on bankruptcy estate professionals, ensure transparency and unbiased representation of, and undivided loyalty to, the bankruptcy estate, its creditors, and equity holders. Pachulski Stang Ziehl & Jones LLP and Bush Kornfeld LLP must be disqualified as counsel for Debtors in the Adversary Proceeding because they are not disinterested and hold interests adverse to each estate. They simply cannot advocate for both estates in the Adversary Proceeding. Consistent with the comments of PSZJ, the Ranches Committee, the Farms Committee, and the court leading up to and at the March 15, 2021 hearing, and for the reasons set forth herein, this court must order PSZJ and BK to immediately cease representing \* \* \* \* \* \* <sup>2</sup> The Easterdays cannot represent the equity interests as they will be representing

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bankruptcy estate to represent the estate's interests.

their own individual ownership interests and are not being compensated by the

1	Ranches and Farms in this Adversary Proceeding. Appropriate counsel that can
2	fully represent the interests of each respective debtor must be appointed to replace
3	PSZJ and BK.
4	Dated: December 14, 2021.
5	TONKON TORP LLP
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7	By /s/ Timothy J. Conway
8	By /s/ Timothy J. Conway  Timothy J. Conway, WSBA 52204 Attorneys for Karen L. Easterday, individually and as personal representative of the Estate of Gale A. Easterday
9	individually and as personal representative of the Estate of Gale A.
10	Easterday
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